Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

standing upright. On the page of the NATURALIST quoted I have attributed my plant to low prairies of Southern Michigan. I observed it there only from my window on the railway train, but have no doubt that the plant was the same afterwards studied and collected in adjacent Ontario; through I must say that the low white-flowered prairie plant quite failed as we passed into the wooded and marshy regions skirting the St. Clair River and lower Lake Huron, not reappearing until we were well out upon the prairie region of Ontario. Moreover, Mr. C. K. Dodge, who has sent me meadow rues from all about Port Huron, has not met with this plant there. Nor have we, in U. S. Herb., any member of this particular group from any part of Michigan. All that has been named "*T. polygamum*" from those parts belongs to the *T. purpurascens* alliance. There is, however, one sheet of exactly *T. perpensum* in the National Herbarium, but this also comes from Ontario, where it was gathered at Elmira, 13 July, 1899, by L. M. Umbach. I am, however, quite confident that the white-flowered one of the Southern Michigan prairies will prove to be the same.

ACHILLAEA MULTIFLORA HOOK IN NORTH DAKOTA.

BY J. LUNELL.

Planta de rhizomate brevi oriens, perennis. Caules singulares vel interdum duo, usque inflorescentiam plerumque simplices, nonnumquam autem prope basin in 2–3 ramos principales divisi, supra corymbosi, 0.6–1 m. alti, leviter lanati, imprimis in iugis de basibus foliorum utrinque descendentibus. Folia basilaria et surculorum sterilium inferiora petiolata, caulina sessilia, numerosa, linearia vel anguste lineari-lanceolata, 2–10 cm. longa, 0.5–1 cm. lata, in surculis sterilibus glabrata, in plantis fertilibus superne laxe, subtus quidem densius lanata, ad glabritudinem magis minusve proclivia, pinnatifida lobis primis in lobis spinuloso-dentatis mensurae variabilis iterum fissis. Inflorescentia corymbus est compositus, apice plano vel plerumque ramis remotis de axillis eius foliorum infimis oriundis centralibus magnopere altioribus, ramis eius rigidis et robustis. Capitula numerosa, 7 mm. alta, 4 mm. lata. Involucra 4 mm. alta, 4 mm. lata, late campanulata, pubescentia, bracteis carina viridi flavido-fuscis. Flores radiati 5–7, involucro multo breviores, albi, parvi, 1–1.5 mm. longi, 1.5–2 mm. lati, 3–lobati, lobo medio minimo. Planta odorem aromaticum mitem emittens.

Perrennial from a short rootstock. Stems solitary or sometimes two, usually simple up to the inflorescence (but occasionally divided near the base in 2 or even 3 main branches), corymbosely branched above, 0.6–1 m. high, loosely woolly, the more so on ridges decurrent on both sides of the bases of the leaves. Leaves, basal and those lower of the sterile shoots petioled, those of the stem sessile, numerous, linear or narrowly linear-lanceolate, 2–10 cm. long, 0.5–1 cm. wide, on the sterile shoots glabrate, on the fertile plants loosely lanate on the upper side, more densely so on the lower, with a tendency for becoming more or less smooth, pinnately cleft, with the lobes again secondarily cleft in spinulose-dentate lobes of variable size. Inflorescence a compound corymb, flat-topped or usually with the peripheral branches from its lowermost leaf-axils rising considerably higher above the central ones, its branches being stiff and stout. Heads numerous, 7 mm. high, 4 mm. wide. Involucre 4 mm. high, 4 mm. wide, broadly campanulate, pubescent, its bracts yellowish-brown with green keel. Rays 5–7, very much shorter than the involucre, white, small, 1–1.5 mm. high, 1.5–2 mm. wide, 3–lobed, the middle lobe smallest. The plant has a faint aromatic odor.

The first time the writer noticed this plant in the Turtle Mountains was on July 7, 1910. I found two plants, both of them sterile, "fern-like" shoots. A thorough search for the fertile plant was futile. On July 29, 1910 and on June 4, 1911 I secured one shoot at a time. My first successful find was unexpected. On May 26, 1912 I drove on a mountain road to Fish Lake (altitude 2600 feet), and from the carriage I perceived a stiff, cinnamon-colored plant about a meter high, in a distance. I told the driver to stop the team and went for it. At last I had found my plant, bearing a small green shoot and the faded stem and inflorescence from last year, the persistent disks furnishing the bright color. If it had had the dull, ashy gray color characterizing the faded involuçres of *A. Millefolium* or *A. lanulosa*, it would not have attracted my attention. Now I had an unmistakable clue, and on August 22, 1912, I at last collected the flowering plant in the vicinity of St. John, Rolette County.

Gray reports this plant as growing in Saskatchewan to Fort Franklin and Behring Strait (at that time Assiniboia was a separate province, not as now incorporated with the first named). It was therefore quite unexpected to meet such an extremely northern plant in North Dakota. It is described as 2 feet high, with 10 or 12 rays. Our plant, reaching a length of 1 m., has only 5–7 rays, and if there are more differences, they can only be ascertained by a confrontation with Hooker's type or some of the northern plants. Until then, and if some additional differential characters should warrant the change of name, my inclination of naming this species *A. chelonica* must continue to be suppressed.

Leeds, North Dakota.

TITHYMALOPSIS AND DICHROPHYLLUM, SYNONYMS.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

The most logical treatment of our Euphorbiaceae is that of Dr. J. K. Small in his Flora of the South Eastern United States.* The heterogeneous group of plants commonly aggregated under the name *Euphorbia* he has separated into a number of natural genera, some like *Tithymalus* and *Chamaesyce* recognized by Theophrastus or Dioscorides, and all pre-Linnaean botanists.

This impossible aggregate, *Euphorbia* Linn. was accepted almost without question or objection by manual writers in our country in spite of the fact that no real Euphorbia is to be found native in our country. The typical Euphorbias are succulent spiny plants of the old world like *E. officinarum* Linn. or *E. antiquorum* Linn., and the name should disappear from all our American manuals as it has from the Flora of the South Eastern United States.

Besides *Tithymalus* and *Chamaesyce* among others, the genera *Poinsettia* R. Graham, (1836), *Tithymalopsis* Kl. and Garcke (1859), and *Dichrophyllum* Kl. & Garcke (1859), are also recognized by Dr. Small. Several or all of these have been published as genera under older names by Rafinesque, and I have been unable to guess why this author's perfectly valid names in two of the three instances have not been accepted in the Flora of the South Eastern United States, unless the author has entirely overlooked them, and this, strange to say, though every one of Rafinisque's